

INDICTIVE VEST.

He Pours Forth a Torrent of Criticism on Everything,

ESPECIALLY SUPREME COURT.

Responsibility for Lack of Revenue Laid at Their Door

FOR THE INCOME TAX DECISION

When They Exempted the "Sordid Wealth of the Land" from Taxation--Rails at the McKinley Law, Attacks the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and Quotes the Latter Official Against Himself--He Finally Winds Up by Declaring that the Conflict Between Bi-metalism and the Gold Standard is Irrepressible--Other Features of a Rather Lively Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.--The senate was treated to one of Senator Vest's characteristic speeches. He arraigned the supreme court for the income tax decision; he laid the responsibility for the lack of revenue at their door when they exempted the "sordid wealth of the land" from taxation; he contrasted the records of the present and the past administrations; he threw some light upon heretofore unknown chapters in the history of the McKinley law; he denounced the financial dependence of this country and of others upon the moneyed interest; he attacked the President and the secretary of the treasury for their proposition to retire the greenbacks and place the circulation in the hands of the national banks; quoted Secretary Carlisle against himself, and in conclusion, declared that the conflict between bi-metalism and the gold standard was irrepressible, and that the sooner it was decided the better it would be for our public and private life.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Vest's Spirited Attack on the Supreme Court and Other.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.--The clouds lowered on the senate horizon to-day and the signs pointed to a very stormy session. Mr. Vest was down for a speech and there was a prospect of a very lively skirmish over the bond question and the report of the finance committee. Senator Lindsay (Dem.) was present for the first time since the re-convening of Congress and took the oath prescribed by the constitution. Numerous petitions bearing on the Armenian outrages, the question of the recognition of the Cuban belligerents and the Venezuelan boundary line dispute were presented. Among the latter was one from the Society of Friends, of Indiana, praying for arbitration.

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.), reported from the finance committee, the free silver substitute for the house bond bill and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow and ask the senate to consider it. Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.), chairman of the finance committee, notified the senate that the substitute was opposed by every Republican member of the committee.

The bill went on the calendar. Mr. Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.), offered a resolution, which was referred to the finance committee, providing that hereafter any contemplated issue of United States bonds shall first be advertised for at least twenty days and that such bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on investigation, the question of whether there was now and had been for the past two and one-half years a Republican form of government in the state of Alabama, whether fraud, force or intimidation had entered into the election of members of the legislature in so far as those elections bore on the election of United States senators.

Mr. Lodge re-opened the discussion of Mr. Chandler's bill by calling attention to Section 5335 of the revised statutes prohibiting any citizen of the United States, on penalty of fine and imprisonment, from holding any communication, verbal, or written, with any officer or agent of a foreign country, the purpose of which was to influence action in a pending international dispute or to interfere with "a measure of the United States." This referred to the Sherman resolution concerning the gold reserve and Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.), took the floor.

Mr. Vest's speech proved to be an arraignment of the supreme court for its decision in the income tax cases. He began by saying that the Democratic party did not seek to evade responsibility for the legislation of the last Congress, notwithstanding it had taken an ostensible majority in the senate, and he then passed rapidly to his subject by declaring that the Wilson law would have afforded ample revenue for the support of the government, but for the supreme court decision declaring the income tax unconstitutional.

"That the court should have reversed its own decision for a hundred years in question vitally affecting the interests of the entire population and placing the government in the attitude of violating the constitution during the entire history of the union must, he declared, be a matter of sincere regret."

Mr. Vest declared that he would not trust himself in the senate to say what he would be tempted to say of this

opinion, but would leave it to the members of the court to stigmatize it as it deserved.

Mr. Vest was most severe in his direct characterization of the conduct of the justice who changed his opinion after the first decision before the session was rendered. He would not, he said, attempt to enter upon that justice's motives, but that justice, and he (Vest) did not know who he was, had been mainly responsible in fastening the sordid despotism of wealth upon the country by his change of front.

Mr. Vest said he did not believe that the terrible effect of the decision had yet been apprehended by the people of the country. "It marks an era," he said, "and I greatly mistake if the time does not come when neither soft words nor honeyed praises will prove a sufficient apology."

It was beyond credibility that a Vanderbilt with his hundreds of millions should have to pay no more than the poorest of men, and that the army and navy must be used to support him in his rights as must be the case if the decision was to stand. He predicted that the time would come when the truth of Justice Brown's opinion would be everywhere recognized, that the amusees in the land, as irrepressible as that which resulted in the clash of the armies of the north and south.

"I trust," Mr. Vest said, "that the issue will not be submitted to the arbitration of violence, but the conflict was inevitable between those who believe in the use of silver as a money of redemption along with gold, and those who believe in the single gold standard. To evade it was impossible. The quicker it was decided the better it would be for the public and private life of the land."

In the course of a review of some of the history of the passage of the McKinley law, Mr. Vest described much to the manner in which on the night the bill was reported to the house, hides were suddenly removed from the dutiable list to the free list.

Mr. Aldrich questioned the truth of the statement, but Mr. Vest insisted and said that a distinguished member of New England had declared that he would not vote for it unless hides went on the free list.

"Place a duty on hides," said Mr. Vest, sarcastically, "and New England would be aroused as she has not been aroused by the Venezuelan dispute. She would stand up and say, 'You would smell hides and hear the whistling of bullets in this chamber. The spirits of the New England fathers would be inspired and they would march on to victory or to death.' (Laughter.)"

Further contrasting the McKinley law and the Wilson law, he said that the latter especially free wool and the reductions on wools. In that respect, although he frankly admitted, that the Wilson bill did not meet his entire approval, it was satisfactory. Wool, he contended, furnished the element of vitality to the protective system. Yet, he maintained, the McKinley law, under the free wool clause of the Wilson law, the price of wool had increased and the woolen mills had been prosperous.

Defends Free Wool.

He confessed that it was true that sheep had been slaughtered since the passage of the Wilson bill, but this was the result of the advice of Mr. Lawrence and others of the sheep herds of Ohio, who had sought to show the incompetency of Democratic sheep raisers. But those who had followed his advice were already sorry for what they had done. The sheep had gone to that land from which sheep no more than men hasten, and they would not be brought back.

Mr. Vest also contended that there had been some improvement in clothing by wool manufacturers. Furthermore woolen clothing had been cheapened. In fact there had never been a more complete vindication of the position of the Democratic party than had been shown in this wool schedule, and he was glad that the Wilson bill had been enacted on this account, if on no other.

Referring to the financial question, Mr. Vest admitted that the financial influence of the world was against silver. Europe feared that we would go into a silver basis. On Monday when Secretary Carlisle issued his peculiar (his only) plan, he notified the country that the bonds would be sold to the highest bidder. Two syndicates had cornered the gold--one paper said \$400,000,000. They were opposed to selling bonds to the public.

Mr. Vest with glowing eloquence said he would rather have war. There were calamities greater than war. Better anything than to have us manacled and gibbeted as we were now.

Mr. Vest next challenged the statement that the people had any gold in their stockings. "Where are the old needles in your stockings full of gold?" he asked. "I would like to see one outside of Wall street. I could make more than my salary exhibiting her as a financial curiosity." (Laughter.)

"The conflict," he continued, "is irrepressible. If we are to have the gold standard and the domination of the national banks, go to the people and have them rivet the chains. But I believe the people will respond."

At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's remarks, the senate at 4:25 went into executive session and then adjourned until to-morrow.

Hubbard, of Missouri, asking the attorney general why he had not enforced the anti-trust law, which assumed a state of affairs concerning which the committee had no evidence, so it had unanimously agreed upon the statute.

On motion of Mr. Dingley a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amounts received from the lessees of the Alaskan seal islands each year from May, 1890, and from 1890 to 1890, and the number of seals taken each year; also, the cost of policing the Bering sea and North Pacific each year since 1890, and the amounts paid for the support of natives of Alaska.

A report made by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the committee on accounts, recommending the appointment and release of sundry minor officials of the house, was taken up, and Mr. Aldrich, of Massachusetts, both Republicans, attacked the alleged combination which had controlled the appointments of house officers.

The recommendations of the committee on accounts were approved and at 1:25 the house adjourned until to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Of Senators on the Tariff Bill--Majority Opposed to Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.--The Republican senators went into caucus at 10:30 o'clock to-day, but adjourned at 12 to meet again after the conclusion of the day's session of the senate. The entire time of the caucus was consumed in discussing proposed amendments to the tariff bill, but no formal expression was secured from any of them. The prevailing sentiment appeared to be against all amendments and the tendency favorable to reporting the bill as it came from the house. Several senators expressed doubts as to the wisdom of the bill in any shape, and there was an evident disposition to regard the bill as purely an emergency measure.

Senator Quay moved the adoption of the house bill, but the motion was not voted on, and was in effect lost sight of in the general discussion which followed.

So far as there was any expression of opinion by senators present the conclusion appeared to be that the bill was not only except in one or two instances, Mr. Baker, the new senator from Kansas, made a vigorous speech in opposition to the house bill if it came before the senate unamended. He said that if any tariff legislation was to be enacted he thought it should be done on Republican and protection lines, and added that he did not regard the house bill as a Republican measure. He also advised against any tariff legislation, saying that he favored a course of non-action in that respect in view of the declaration of the administration that the present tariff would afford all the revenue needed. He thought, however, that if any legislation should be attempted at this time the changes should be made in a few schedules only, such as those covering wool and sugar, which should be reformed upon purely protection lines.

Other speeches were made by Senators Allison, Aldrich, Perkins, Chandler, Hawley and Burrows. Senator Burrows contended for an advance in the rates on chemicals, oils, metals and agricultural products, while Mr. Perkins advocated in strong language the placing of sugar on a footing of equality with other products.

Senators Allison and Aldrich expected briefly the attitude of the Republican members of the finance committee, saying that while the committee had no formal recommendation to make to the caucus, they had considered all the proposed amendments and were of the opinion that if any changes were to be made they should be in the way of increasing the duties on agricultural products, spirits and pottery, and adding sugar to the list, to be increased 15 per cent.

The Republican senators were compelled to abandon their intention to hold a second caucus to-day by the lateness of the hour when the senate adjourned. It has now been called for to-morrow afternoon.

Protracted Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.--All the members attended the cabinet meeting briefly. The session was protracted one. In view of the bond call and the pending export legislation, it is felt these subjects. In for consideration at the long. In Representative Turner, of Georgia, a prominent Democrat of the ways and means committee, was at the white house at 10 o'clock to-day, the cabinet members giving rise to some conjecture that he was being consulted as to the probable situation of the tariff and bond legislation when it was returned to the house.

Washington Waifs.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$178,125,842; gold reserve, \$61,251,710.

The first meeting of the house committee on Pacific railroads, which was held yesterday, was largely a formal affair for organization.

The house resolution for the appointment of Hon. William L. Wilson as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution was adopted by the senate yesterday.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney gave a dinner to the President and cabinet last night, at their elegant home on Seventeenth street. The decorations of the table were American beauty roses and ferns.

The continued reports of the assembling of a large United States fleet in Turkish waters is discredited by those in a position to know at the navy department. It is pointed out that the fleet already there is ample to give any moment effect to any such urgent demand on Turkey as this government might determine upon.

The President yesterday sent the following nominations to the senate: Elmer E. Haasley, to be receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich.; Lieut. Col. William R. King, corps of engineers, to be a member of the Missouri river commission. To be members of the California debris commission: Col. Charles Russell Suter, Major E. L. B. Davis and Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, all of the corps of engineers.

Reception at Satolli.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.--A large number of Washington's representative people attended the reception given to Cardinal Satolli in the assembly hall of McMahon hall, at the Catholic University this afternoon. During the receiving hours the Marine band rendered a carefully selected programme. More than a thousand guests shook hands with the newly created cardinal, including a number of the clergy that witnessed the ceremonies at Baltimore Sunday, members of the diplomatic corps, Senator and Miss Voorhees and officers of the army and navy.

The Birdkill Incident.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.--The Turkish legation received from the sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

MIDST OF ALARMS.

Great Britain is Getting Hot Under the Collar.

MUCH WAR TALK INDULGED IN

Over the Decided Stand Taken by Emperor William

ON THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION

In Declining to Recognize the Sovereignty of the British Government--Activity in the War Office and Anticipated Military Measures--The German Emperor's Expulsion from Several Exclusive Clubs Demanded--The London Chronicle's Washington Correspondent Suggests an Honorable Way Out of the Venezuelan Difficulty.

LONDON, Jan. 7.--The Globe this evening prints some sensational news under the following scorching headlines: "Activity in the War Office." "Anticipated Military Measures."

The Globe then states that the war office sent a special military messenger this afternoon to the colonial office, and that it is rumored important orders are impending.

A dispatch received here from the military camp at Aldershot says that the general belief, almost backed by proof, prevails there that the authorities are considering the mobilizing of the army reserves and part of the militia. The men employed in the ordinance stores are all very busy.

The feeling here against Emperor William and Germany on account of the former's dispatch of congratulatory to President Kruger, apparently ignoring British suzerainty over the Transvaal republic, continues among all classes of people, and the war sentiment against Germany rises as the time passes. Lady Warwick has written a letter to the Times on the subject. It is understood the arsenals and dock yards are being overhauled.

Emperor William is a member of several exclusive English clubs, including the royal yacht squadron and in some of them the demand for his expulsion is already very loud.

Letters have also been published in newspapers demanding that he resign his colony in the royal dragoon. There is no truth in the story that the British government was hurriedly drawing troops to Cape Town. In the first place, there is no necessity for it. A detachment of troops that might be needed could be drafted to Cape Town from neighboring British colonies instead of from so distant a country as India.

Long dispatches from Cape Town to the Times describe the intense feeling there at the failure of the Johannesburg conference to succeed Dr. Jameson, but the national union declared says that a disobedience of Governor Sir Hercules Robinson's orders would have frustrated his delicate mission of mediation, and all the old animosities of the Matabele times would have been revived.

The people are angry and anxious, and the Times in its editorial in their enthusiasm for Dr. Jameson.

The Times this morning makes the following announcement: "Orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of three ships to form a flying squadron, the object of which is obviously to have a squadron ready for any required emergency. It will be composed of two first class battleships, two first class and two second class cruisers. Probably the Royal Oak and the Revenge will be chosen."

"The possibility of the commissioning of such a squadron at a moment's notice shows that our resources are better than was supposed, and is proof that our naval organization has greatly improved of late years."

"It has also been decided to dispatch a naval force to Delagoa Bay, but it is unknown whether it will be composed of vessels from the Cape or from the Indian Ocean. In an editorial the Times hopes that the Mediterranean fleet will be withdrawn from Salonica and ordered elsewhere and prepared for emergencies."

The Times congratulates the country upon the foregoing news, and with reference to a reiteration by its Berlin correspondent of the statement that Germany had intended to land marines at Lorenzo Marques for the invasion of the Transvaal, and had only abandoned the intention on hearing of Dr. Jameson's defeat, the Times says:

"This is a grave statement and we refuse to believe that Portugal would have sent her army to assist Germany. But it proves that German interference was not the result of sudden indignation at Dr. Jameson's action, but had been meditated and discussed and presumably concerted with the Boers."

Denies England's Suzerainty.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.--At a special audience which Dr. W. J. Leyds, the secretary of state of the Transvaal, had with Emperor William to-day, his majesty declared that he would not recognize any claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal. Great Britain, by the treaty of 1884, claimed suzerainty over the Transvaal republic.

GREAT BRITAIN WARNED

Not to Accept the Optimistic Sentiments of New York City.

LONDON, Jan. 7.--Mr. Henry Norman, special commissioner of the Daily Chronicle, at Washington, cables his paper as follows:

"There is a historic way of settling the whole difficulty, fraught with honor to both governments and with results of priceless worth to both peoples."

"The present delay consists in the fact that the United States government considers itself in honor bound to insist upon a certain course which the British government considers itself in honor bound to refuse to accept. Every day spent here has convinced me more strongly that it is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of such an international situation."

"If the British public is misled by the optimistic sentiments of New York, it may find itself suddenly face to face with an appalling danger. If the American government acts only in the belief that because Great Britain is threatened with an European crisis, therefore she will knuckle down to any American demand, it may suddenly discover that the European crisis has blown over and that war with England is on its hands."

"In all the government departments here the situation is regarded as very serious, despite every effort made on behalf of peace."

"Now the kernel of the dispute being the principal of arbitration, the solution may be found therein also. If Lord Salisbury will say that, although he must reserve his right to go to war, he is prepared to conclude a treaty under which all questions falling of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration, and that this, of course, would include Venezuela, as the greater includes the less, the American government, which will receive his communication

with warm sympathy. Herein is a dignified and indeed the most simple and friendly escape from the deadlock."

Surrendered to Robinson.

LONDON, Jan. 7.--Sir Hercules Robinson has telegraphed to the colonial office under date of Pretoria, January 7, as follows: "The reform committee has resolved to relinquish their arms and comply with the demands of the Transvaal government. The Johannesburgers have placed themselves unreservedly in my hands, confident that I will see justice done."

Justifies the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 7.--An editorial in the Chronicle justifies America's aspiration to dominate the formation of international law on the American continent, as England, in her time, dominated Europe. It must be recognized that America never acquired an inch of civilized territory without the consent of its owner.

ENGLAND'S AIM

In Venezuela--Her Influence Exerted Against the United States.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 7.--In a paper read in this city last night, A. J. Daugherty, ex-consul at Callao, Peru, said England, by planting her outposts at the mouth of the Orinoco, aims at command of that great waterway which would give her control of the commerce of a region equal in extent to all of the United States east of the Mississippi. It was England which encouraged the pretensions of Chile to rebel against the success of Chile against Peru. It was England, whom Mr. Daugherty pronounced the truest friend of religious and civil liberty Chile had ever had, notwithstanding he opposed further nitrate acquisitions by the English.

Mr. Daugherty saw the English in the streets of Peru cheering and drinking toasts to the success of the rebels. When the Chileans attacked the United States marines, the English scouted the idea that the United States could cope with the Chilean army and navy, and encouraged them to offer insult to this country. The United States has to-day the support of all the South American republics except Chile.

Mr. Daugherty declared that the English intrigues in South America would go to any length short of war to destroy the United States influence there, and even partition up the whole of South America among European powers, if she could but secure their co-operation.

PHILADELPHIA'S LEXOW

Inquiry Reveals Some Startling Corruption in the Police Force.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.--The testimony at to-day's session of the senate investigating committee was of a decidedly sensational character, and like yesterday's was directed against the police in Mayor Warwick's ward, the Fifteenth. A number of policemen and ex-policemen were examined, the latter having all been discharged since the last August delegate election when Senator Quay ran for state chairman. The witnesses not only told of the active participation of the police in the ward in politics, but charged that Sergeants Green and McManus were partners during the latter part of 1892 in maintaining a house of ill fame on Green street.

Ex-Policeman James W. Naylor gave this information, and said he was also a partner. He said the place broke up after three months, and he and the Sergeants were compelled by the woman who conducted the place, Molly Blanchard, to pay her money under threat of arrest. Charges were also made against house Sergeants William Francis, son of Lieut. Francis, of intoxication while on duty, and bringing liquor into the station house. The testimony against the lieutenant was in the main bearing on his activity in the recent election, when he is alleged to have made an active personal canvass for the administration and to have ordered the men under him to support the same powers. Many of those who did not vote were discharged for the most part.

It is being claimed by friends of the committee that attempts are being made to intimidate certain witnesses who are expected to testify.

MAYOR STRONG

Says Excise Law Must be Enforced Until it is Repealed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.--Mayor Strong sent his annual message to the board of aldermen to-day. After a review of the city's finances the mayor refers to the police department as the excise question as follows: "One of the most difficult questions that faced the commissioners of police was the enforcement of the excise law, and that for the reasons that I will now state. It was unfamiliar with their exact provisions. However much our views may vary upon the privileges to be granted on one or another day of the week, the principal principle must be observed that the laws enacted must be enforced until they are repealed. In other words, a police force be properly organized, disciplined and maintained."

Personally I do not believe that the enforcement of our excise laws will ever fall to breed more or less discontent until the question of the Sunday opening of the saloons is established by a vote of the people themselves. I do not believe that the most healthful enforcement of the law can be had, however great may appear the necessity therefor, by the employment of a system of espionage that creates suspicion either as to its fairness or the manner in which it is exercised."

WIRE NAIL ASSOCIATION

Meets at Pittsburgh--Only One Mill Out of the Combine.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7.--The National Wire Association met to-day at the Monongahela House with a large representation from all over the country. The proceedings are being kept secret, but a member said this evening, that so much important business had come up it was necessary to continue the session until to-morrow.

One of the vexed questions before the association was how to manage the Bradstock Wire Nail Company, which refused to come into the combine. He said that company would be made to realize its position even should the price of wire nails have to be put up at \$1 or less.

The cut nail makers association also met at the same time and same hour, but nothing can be learned of their object or doings.

Chicago Stone Cutters' Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.--Eight hundred stone cutters were ordered to throw down their tools to-day and are out on a strike. All attempts to settle the trouble between the proprietors and men have been futile, as at a meeting of the central organization, held last Friday, the strike was decided upon, if the employers did not yield. Twenty yards are affected. The trouble is over the stone planing machines, which do the work of several men and may be run by common laborers. Wherever the machines are used the union demand that the union stone cutters should be employed.

THE CANNON'S BOOM

Heard in the Neighborhood of a Town 45 Miles From Havana

BUT NO NEWS OF THE CONFLICT

Or Which Side the Fortune of War Favors--The Insurgents were Burning and Destroying Property Within Eight Miles of the Capital of Cuba--The Spanish Troops Attacked at Hoyo Colorado, Situated Three Leagues from Havana, and Suffered to Overpowering Numbers of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.--Word has just been received that the sound of cannon and musketry have been heard in the neighborhood of Guanajay, an important town of 4,000 inhabitants in Pinar del Rio, forty-five miles south of Havana. It is supposed that an engagement is taking place there between the forces of Gen. Suarez Valdez and the insurgents, but the numbers engaged, or the course which the fortune of the fight is taking, is not known.

The insurgents are burning and destroying property up to within eight miles of Havana. The district around the village of Calabazar suffered to-day. Calabazar is only two miles from Venlo, where the apparatus is located upon which Havana depends for its water supply. In the Calabazar and Hoyo Colorado districts the cane has been burned in the fields of Maullin, Garro and Baracos.

Spaniards Surrender.

MADRID, Jan. 7.--The Correspondencia states that the insurgents have attacked Hoyo Colorado, which is a league from Havana, and the Spaniards were outnumbered and surrendered. General Campos, it is further stated, defeated the insurgents near Havana.

HAVANA SURROUNDED

By the Insurgents, but will Not be Attacked for Some Time.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.--The insurgents are still in the vicinity of Havana, but their movements are not of sufficient importance to chronicle in detail. The number of the insurgents at Managua and Calabazar, fourteen miles from this city, has been increased; but it is not believed that Havana itself will be attacked for some time to come.

The insurgents have burned a mixed train from Cardenas, near Banaguas, and the Spaniards claim that they violated all the women and young girls who were among the passengers.

Railroad communication in the province of Matanzas is being resumed, trains are arriving at the Lomomar, Sagua, Cardenas and Matanzas. The insurgent band commanded by Zayas was reported at Guayabal, Hoyo Colorado and Punta Brava, showing that he followed pretty closely the line between the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana up to the extreme northeastern portion of Pinar del Rio. The influx of refugees from the whole of the territory surrounding Havana continues and apparently it is not possible to obtain sufficient means of transportation to accommodate the fleeing families and their household goods. The country was said to be entirely abandoned to the insurgent army, and no movement apparently avails to check them.

CONSIDERING RECOGNITION

Of the Cuban Insurgents--Strong Sentiment in Their Favor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.--Several members of the house consulted the leaders to-day regarding the introduction of a resolution for the recognition of the insurgents of Cuba as belligerents. Chairman Hitt, of the committee on foreign affairs, said that he had no objection to the introduction of resolutions on the subject, although resolutions covering every phase of the question had been introduced and were before the committee on foreign affairs, which was preparing a report.

Some of the members who consulted Speaker Reed concerning immediate consideration of a resolution for recognition of the Cuban insurgents were informed that the matter was one of so much importance that it was well to have it thoroughly considered by the committee. It is quite likely that the committee will not come up for discussion until the committee on foreign affairs makes a report.

It is learned that the chief purpose of the leaders of the Cuban revolutionary party in the United States in coming to Washington to-day was to push vigorously the movement for recognition of the revolutionists by this government. They made to Secretary Olney a brief but forcible presentation of the claims of the insurgents to recognition. In addition they presented to the secretary a great number of documents bearing upon the origin, abuses, conditions and present status of the Cuban uprising, and selected from official archives and unofficial sources.

There is a strong sentiment in the house, which has been advanced by the recent successes of the Cubans, that this government should do all in its power consistent with international usages to assist the patriots. Mr. Sulzer and several other members are endeavoring to assist the cause in Congress.

President Palma Predicts that the Insurgents will capture Havana within three months and that a Cuban republic will be established in six months if it has the recognition of the United States.

Minister De Lome Worried.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.--At the state department it is said that no information has been received concerning the reported critical condition of affairs at Havana. As the navy department has no ships in Cuban waters, no information comes from that source.

Minister De Lome, of Spain, has his patient seriously tried at the reports, which he regards as extravagant, and at the constant inquiries coming to him. The mention of the report that General Campos had resigned, or that Havana has fallen is indignantly resented by him.

Steamship Arrivals.

Moville--Anchora, New York, for Glasgow.
Liverpool--Citic, New York; Navigator, New Orleans.
Marseilles--Steamer Britannia, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, rain, probably turning to snow; colder in northwest portions; northerly winds.
For Western Pennsylvania, colder in southern portion; northerly winds.
For Ohio, fair; colder; northerly winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

as furnished by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets:
7 a. m. 23.3 p. m. 46
9 a. m. 27.7 p. m. 44
12 m. 45 Weather--Cloudy.